A General Method to Regulate Protein Stability Using Light

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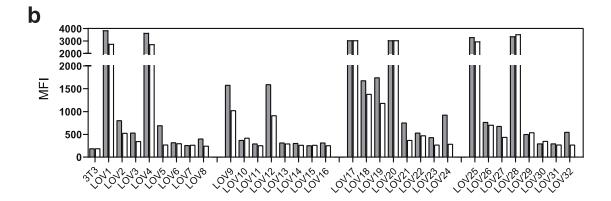
Supporting Information

B-LID fusion antibodies. The following antibodies were used for immunoblotting: anti-HA (3F10, Roche Diagnostics), anti-YFP (JL-8, Clontech), anti-α-tubulin (Ab6046, Abcam), anti-rabbit IgG HRP (Molecular Probes), anti-mouse IgG HRP (ZYMED), anti-rat IgG HRP (Chemicon).

Microscopy. NIH3T3 cells expressing fluorescent proteins were imaged with a 10x, 20x or 40x objective on a Zeiss Axioskop 2 epifluorescence microscope equipped with a QICAM FAST 1394 digital CCD camera.

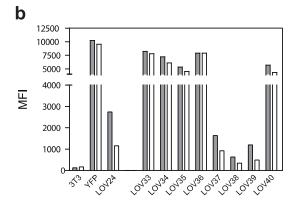
Cloning. Human β -actin fused to mCherry (Clontech) was cloned in the pBMN vector with i-Blasticidin. A 6-amino acid linker (GlyGlySerGlyGlySer) was introduced between β -actin and the fluorescent protein. The B-LID domain was fused to the C-terminus of mCherry or Actin-mCherry and an HA tag was introduced on the N-terminus of the mCherry fluorescent protein.

a			Photoreceptor Mutant			
	Photoreceptor	Degron	none	V416I	I532A	V416l/l532A
	AsLOV2(404-546)	RRRGN RRRG	LOV1 LOV5	LOV9 LOV13	LOV17 LOV21	LOV25 LOV29
	AsLOV2(404-545)	RRRGN RRRG	LOV2 LOV6	LOV10 LOV14	LOV18 LOV23	LOV26 LOV30
	AsLOV2(404-544)	RRRGN RRRG	LOV3 LOV7	LOV11 LOV15	LOV19 LOV23	LOV27 LOV31
	AsLOV2(404-543)	RRRGN RRRG	LOV4 LOV8	LOV12 LOV16	LOV20 LOV24	LOV28 LOV32

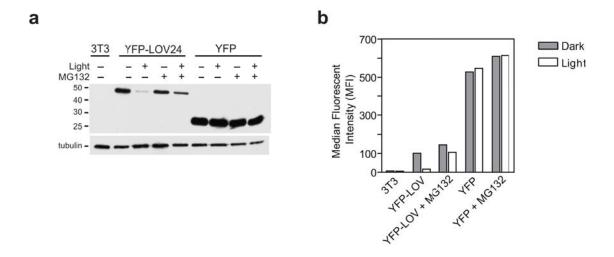


Supporting Figure S1. Various LOV2 domains possessing a C-terminal degron were evaluated for light-dependent stability. (a) Overview of prepared constructs. AsLOV2 domain (404-546) was used in full or truncated versions from the C-terminus. Degrons RRRGN or RRRG were fused to the C-termini of the LOV2 domains. Two additional mutations were tested to assess the effects of flavin adduct stability (V416I) or helix binding strength to the core domain (I532A). Combinations of both mutations were also examined. (b) The indicated LOV2 domains were fused to the C-terminus of eYFP, and these constructs were stably transduced into NIH3T3 cells and treated either as normal cultured cells (grey bars) or illuminated with 465-nm light for 2 hours. Median fluorescence intensity (MFI) was measured by analytical flow cytometry.

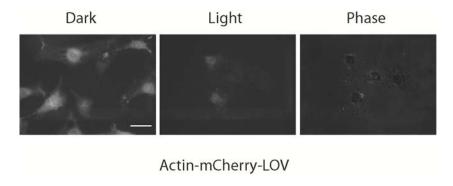
a	Photoreceptor	Degron	Mutant G528A/N538E
	AsLOV2(404-546)	RRRGN RRRG	LOV33 LOV37
	AsLOV2(404-545)	RRRGN RRRG	LOV34 LOV38
	AsLOV2(404-544)	RRRGN RRRG	LOV35 LOV39
	AsLOV2(404-543)	RRRGN RRRG	LOV36



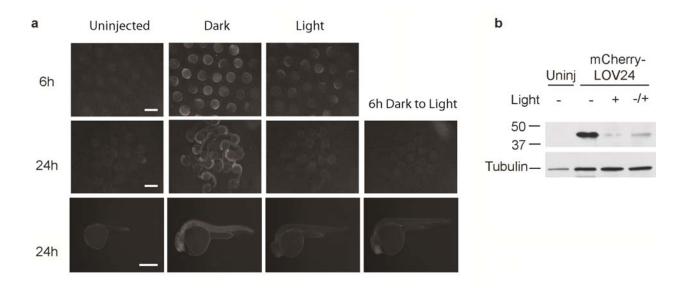
Supporting Figure S2. Additional mutations to modulate the interaction between the LOV2 core domain and the degron-containing helix were tested. (a) Nomenclature for the eight mutants tested. (b) Domains were fused to the C-terminus of eYFP and the constructs were evaluated using analytical flow cytometry as decribed in Supplementary Figure 1.



Supporting Figure S3. Illumination with blue light for 2 hours does not affect the levels of YFP as evidenced by immunoblot and flow cytometry. Cells stably expressing the YFP-LOV24 fusion protein or YFP alone were treated with either vehicle or 10 μ M MG132 and were kept in the dark or illuminated with blue light for 2 hours followed by analysis of YFP stability by immunoblot of cell lysates (a) and analytical flow cytometry of living cells (b). Tubulin is the loading control.



Supporting Figure S4. β -Actin fused to mCherry-LOV24 is incorporated into microfilaments. NIH3T3 cells were stably transduced with β -actin-mCherry-LOV24 and kept in dark or illuminated with blue light for 2 hours. Phase contrast is shown for the cells that are exposed to light. Scalebar represents 25 μ m.



Supporting Figure S5. Zebrafish embryos were microinjected with mRNA encoding HAmCherry-LOV24. Embryos were raised in the dark or exposed to blue light for the indicated times and degradation was observed by fluorescence microscopy. Zebrafish embryos that were grown in the dark for 6 hours to allow protein expression were then illuminated with the light source to evaluate the degradation of mature protein (two right-most panels). Embryos that were illuminated with blue light showed reduced fluorescence compared to embryos that were kept in the dark. Scale bars represent 1 mm for images of multiple embryos and 250 μ m for images of single embryos.

Supporting Table S1. Sequence of AsLOV2 and overview of the mutations used. The relevant point mutations as well as the RRRG degron are highlighted in red.

AsLOV2 (404-546):

FLATTLERIEKNFVITDPRLPDNPIIFASDSFLQLTEYSREEILGRNCRFLQGPETDRATVRKIRDAIDN QTEVTVQLINYTKSGKKFWNLFHLQPMRDQKGDVQYFIGVQLDGTEHVRDAAEREGVMLIKKTAENIDEA AKEL

AsLOV2 (404-546): V416I mutation

FLATTLERIEKNFIITDPRLPDNPIIFASDSFLQLTEYSREEILGRNCRFLQGPETDRATVRKIRDAIDN QTEVTVQLINYTKSGKKFWNLFHLQPMRDQKGDVQYFIGVQLDGTEHVRDAAEREGVMLIKKTAENIDEA AKEL

AsLOV2 (404-546): I532A mutation

FLATTLERIEKNFVITDPRLPDNPIIFASDSFLQLTEYSREEILGRNCRFLQGPETDRATVRKIRDAIDN QTEVTVQLINYTKSGKKFWNLFHLQPMRDQKGDVQYFIGVQLDGTEHVRDAAEREGVMLAKKTAENIDEA AKEL

AsLOV2 (404-546): V416I/I532A mutation

FLATTLERIEKNFIITDPRLPDNPIIFASDSFLQLTEYSREEILGRNCRFLQGPETDRATVRKIRDAIDN QTEVTVQLINYTKSGKKFWNLFHLQPMRDQKGDVQYFIGVQLDGTEHVRDAAEREGVMLAKKTAENIDEA AKEL

AsLOV2 (404-546): G528A/N538E mutation

FLATTLERIEKNFVITDPRLPDNPIIFASDSFLQLTEYSREEILGRNCRFLQGPETDRATVRKIRDAIDN QTEVTVQLINYTKSGKKFWNLFHLQPMRDQKGDVQYFIGVQLDGTEHVRDAAEREAVMLIKKTAEEIDEA AKEL

LOV24

FLATTLERIEKNFVITDPRLPDNPIIFASDSFLQLTEYSREEILGRNCRFLQGPETDRATVRKIRDAIDN QTEVTVQLINYTKSGKKFWNLFHLQPMRDQKGDVQYFIGVQLDGTEHVRDAAEREGVMLAKKTAENIDEA ARRRG